

Three new Water-Beetles.

By D. Sharp.

I. *Bidessus nasutus*.

Breviter ovalis, sat convexus, nitidus, nigricans, antennis ex parte majore, pedibus, elytrorumque signaturis testaceis; elytris fortiter punctatis; clypeo anteriori quasi bituberculato. Long. 2 mm.

This is of short form for the genus, with the pubescence extremely reduced and the surface shining; there is a deep plica on each side of the thorax, and a deep rather elongate continuation of this on the wing-cases. There is a sutural stria not extending more than half the length of the elytra. The clypeus has the front a little incrassate on either side adjacent to the eye, and in the middle two peculiar minute elevations of the surface. The thorax is infuscate at the base and is scarcely at all punctate across the middle, but is somewhat coarsely punctate at the base and more finely near the front margin. The punctuation is quite coarse on the basal portion of the elytra but becomes quite fine and dense at the apex: the yellow markings, consist of a broad irregular fascia a little behind the base, widest at the outer margin and interrupted at the suture, and of a yellow mark on each side at the apex. The undersurface is shining and has coarse punctuation on the coxa.

Government of Orenburg, one example, Europe; near Vienna.

This is the insect referred to in my description of *Hydroporus pumilus* as possibly a distinct species. The Central Asian exponent is even smaller and narrower than the European examples and I have now little doubt that it is distinct from *H. pumilus* Aubé.

2. *Octhebius laevigatus*.

Niger, antennis palpis pedibusque testaceis, capite thoraceque metallescentibus; elytris livide testaceis, impunctatis. Long. 1½ mm.

Allied to *O. margipallens* and *O. marinus* but readily distinguished by the unsculptured upper surface. The head has two large deep foveae on the vertex. The thorax is strongly transverse, only slightly narrowed behind, the basal portion of the side bordered with a very slender with transparent membrane, the surface impunctate, a transverse depression in front of the middle and another behind, the surface dull and

extremely minutely coriaceous except on the elevated parts which as more shining. Elytra without any sculpture or pubescence.

Government of Orenburg (Faust).

3. *Octhebius Fausti*.

Niger, antennarum basi, pedibus elytrisque testaceis, palpis fuscis, capite thoraceque metallescentibus; hoc basin versus constricto, impunctato, dorso profunde multi-impreso. Long. $1\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Allied to *O. foveolatus*, but with a smaller thorax, and readily distinguished by the remarkably deep impressions on this part of the body. The palpi are quite short, dark: the vertex has two large deep foveae. The thorax is very small much narrowed behind, and the constricted portion provided with only an excessively minute band of pallid membrane, the surface without punctuation, with a curved depression on each side near the anterior angle, a broad very deep sulcus along the middle, and quite close to it on each side two deep foveae, one in front of the other. Elytra broad, bearing regular series of rather small and not deep punctures, not striate.

Orenburg (Faust); three examples.

Coleopterologische Notizen.

Von Edm. Reitter in Mödling.

XXIII. *)

168. Die Gattung *Elasmopterus* Kraatz (Deutsche Ent. Zeitschr. 1886, pag. 431) ist identisch mit *Speluncarius* Reitt. (Wien. Ent. Ztg. 1886, pag. 171). Die erste Zeitschrift wurde im Februar 1887, die letztere am 15. Juni 1886 ausgegeben. Ob *Elasmopterus Oertzeni* Kr. l. c. identisch ist mit *Speluncarius speluncicola* Chaud., wage ich heute noch nicht zu entscheiden.

169. Von *Neuraphes Diocletianus* Reitt. aus Süddalmatien beschrieben, erhielt ich auch 1 Stück aus Ost-Ungarn, von der siebenbürgischen Grenze.

170. *Bathyscia croatica* Mill. kommt auch in einer Grotte bei St. Kanzian in Krain vor; ebenso die aus der Adelsberger Grotte beschriebene *B. subrotundata* Rtr. in Grotten der Triester Umgebung.

*) XXII. Siehe Wien. Ent. Ztg. 1887, pag. 104.